

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION**

LA FILE: 56-156

SUB FILE X-8 VOLUME 21



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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TITLE OF CASE KENSALT		REPORT MADE BY AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.	TYPED BY mlj
		CHARACTER OF CASE CR	

REFERENCE: Report of SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR. dated 2/7/69, at Los Angeles.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

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The interview of [REDACTED] potential witness in the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY was conducted by representatives of the [REDACTED]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> COPIES MADE						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
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In connection with the tape recording of the reaction and commotion of the crowd taken immediately subsequent to the assault of Senator KENNEDY at the Ambassador Hotel by STUS PRUSZYNSKI, the FBI Laboratory pointed out that due to the poor quality of the original recording, it was necessary for the Laboratory to make a dubbing in effort to enhance the terminology and reduce an interfering hum. The Laboratory also provided an extra copy of the dubbing for dissemination to the Los Angeles Police Department. After a review of the recording was made at Los Angeles, it does not appear that anything pertinent to this investigation is contained on the recording. It is pointed out that the original recording was of extremely poor quality.

LEADS

No specific leads are being set forth in view of the fact that all leads arising from this investigation continue to be handled on an expedite basis.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow any developments arising from prior investigation in this case. No active investigation is currently under way at Los Angeles. This case is on automatic appeal under California law as SIRHAN received a death sentence.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.
Date: 8/1/69

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 56-156

Bureau File #: 62-587

Title: SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

Character: CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis:

The trial of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN continued at Los Angeles County Superior Court, Number 107, State of California, during February 1969. On 2/13/69, opening arguments were made by prosecution attorney. Defense Attorney EMILE ZOLA BERMAN made his opening statements on 2/14/69, and the first four witnesses testified to the shooting. Trial continued and on 2/26/69, the prosecution rested its case. The defense opened its case on 2/28/69. Trial continued and on 4/8/69, both prosecution and defense rested their cases. On 4/14/69, the case was sent to the jury for deliberation. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against SIRHAN, and also found him guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to commit murder on five other counts in the indictment. On 4/23/69, after a separate penalty trial, the jury returned a verdict of death for SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN. On 5/21/69, SIRHAN was formally sentenced to death, and ordered remanded to San Quentin Prison. SIRHAN was sentenced to the term prescribed by law in the remaining charges against him. Background information concerning SIRHAN set forth, including interviews of fellow students, fellow workers, and information concerning brothers of SIRHAN including SAIDALLAH, SHARIF, MUNIR, and ADEL. Additional interviews conducted of persons in area of shooting including hotel employee, campaign

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workers, student supporter, and press representative. Additional investigation conducted concerning KHAIBAR KHAN and members of his family concerning their alleged contact with SIRHAN. No further information developed concerning radio broadcast of shooting of Senator KENNEDY prior to his actual shooting. Miscellaneous information regarding investigation of the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY set forth.

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DETAILS:

PROSECUTIVE ACTION CONCERNING
SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

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On February 4, 1969, trial of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN was resumed at Los Angeles County Superior Court. Court proceedings consisted of efforts on the part of the defense to support the motion for dismissal of the Grand Jury indictment concerning SIRHAN. SIRHAN and his mother MARY SIRHAN, both testified concerning their economic status. Judge HERBERT B. WALKER denied the defense motion.

On February 5, 1969, efforts were made by both the prosecution and the defense to select alternate jurors to serve for this trial.

The twelve jurors previously selected were sworn in but will not be sequestered until the six alternate jurors are selected.

On February 11, 1969, selection of all jurors was completed and further proceedings were continued until February 13, 1969.

Defense Attorney, GRANT B. COOPER, on February 13, 1969, made a motion for a mistrial in this matter based on recent articles appearing in the local press that SIRHAN might be considering a change of plea to guilty. All members of the jury including the six alternate members were individually examined in the Judge's chambers relative to the effect that this publicity might have had on them. Following the examination of the jurors, Judge WALKER denied the motion for a mistrial.

Los Angeles County Deputy District Attorney, DAVID FITTS then made the opening statements to the court on behalf of the prosecution attorneys.

Defense Attorney, EMILE ZOLA BERMAN presented the opening arguments for the defense on February 14, 1969, and the first four witnesses to appear in this case testified. These included employees of the Ambassador who were employed on the night that Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY was shot.

The defense attorney at the beginning of the court session on February 20, 1969, again moved for a mistrial based on local press accounts that SIRHAN was willing to plead guilty to a first degree murder charge if he could be assured of a sentence of life imprisonment rather than death. These proceedings took place in the Judge's chambers but apparently the story leaked to the local press and at the afternoon recess, Judge WALKER made available copies of transcripts concerning proceedings in chambers on that morning so that all press representatives would have the same information.

During the court session on February 25, 1969, the prosecution moved to admit as evidence in this trial the diary and other papers of SIRHAN that were obtained in a search of SIRHAN's residence on June 5, 1968. The defense objected to the admission into evidence of these papers and Judge WALKER overruled their objection and permitted their entry. Just prior to the noon recess, SIRHAN stood up in court and stated "your Honor, it is not admitted into evidence yet". SIRHAN's outburst was related to testimony then being given by LAURENCE SLOAN, Examiner of questioned documents for the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office.

On February 26, 1969, the prosecution rested the case and the jury was given copies of SIRHAN's notebooks which had been admitted into evidence. Court proceedings were continued until February 28, 1969.

The defense opened it's case at the court session on February 28, 1969 and during the afternoon session while a witness from the Pasadena School system was testifying concerning the academic record of SIRHAN, SIRHAN stood up in court and addressed the Judge. His attorney seated him, requested permission to approach the bench and the jury was excused. SIRHAN requested permission to speak and indicated a desire to change his plea to guilty to murder in the first degree, SIRHAN also requested to be executed and to disassociate himself from his present staff of defense attorneys. In response to a question from the Judge, SIRHAN indicated that he had willfully killed Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY after 20 years of premeditated malice ~~or~~ aforethought.

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SIRHAN insisted that he be allowed to represent himself and the Judge declared him incompetent to defend himself. The Judge ruled that the trial would continue and he admonished SIRHAN that if there were further outbursts of this nature, he would be physically restrained in the court.

When court reconvened, defense Attorney GRANT COOPER, speaking for himself and the other defense counsels, made a motion that all defense attorneys be disassociated from the case due to differences of opinion between themselves, and SIRHAN as to the proper conduct of the trial. This motion was denied by the Judge and trial was ordered to proceed.

During the court session on March 6, 1969, while SIRHAN was testifying as a witness, the defense attorney, after conference with the prosecution and the Judge, read the entire transcript to the court, including the jury of the events that occurred during SIRHAN's outbursts in the court session on February 28, 1969. SIRHAN was then excused as a witness.

Judge WALKER at the opening of the court session of March 7, 1969, advised the jury that in determining the guilt or innocence of SIRHAN to disregard the testimony given on March 6, 1969 regarding the statements made by SIRHAN at the court session on February 28, 1969, while the jury was absent. Prosecution Attorney, DAVID FITTS made a statement to the court that he considered the Judge's instructions in error and felt that the jury should be able to consider the statements in anyway that they wished. The Judge concurred with the prosecution, and defense continued with the presentation of defense witnesses.

During the court session of March 28, 1969, it was announced that one of the regular jurors had been taken ill during the night and an alternate juror was selected to replace the regular juror.

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On April 8, 1969, both the defense and prosecution attorneys rested their case. Closing arguments were made at the court session following April 8, 1969 and on April 14, 1969, Judge WALKER read the instructions to the jury and the case was sent to the jury for deliberation at 3:00 p.m. on this date.

On April 17, 1969, the jury returned a verdict in this case finding SIRHAN guilty of murder in the first degree on count one of the indictment. On the remainder of the five counts, SIRHAN was found guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to commit murder. The penalty trial to determine the possibility of the death sentence was scheduled to begin on April 21, 1969.

On April 23, 1969, the jury in the trial of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, returned a verdict of death for SIRHAN. Further hearings in this matter were continued until May 21, 1969.

On May 21, 1969, defense Attorney GRANT COOPER, presented arguments for a motion for a new trial for SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN. The motion for a new trial was based on 13 points of alleged court errors in the trial of SIRHAN. The motion for the new trial was denied by Judge WALKER on all 13 points which had been specified by the defense.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIRIN and FRED OKRAND of the American Civil Liberties Union joined defense attorney's argument for a hearing on the constitutionality of the death penalty. The request for this hearing was denied by the Judge.

Prior to the arguments concerning a motion for a new trial, Los Angeles District Attorney EVELLE J. YOUNGER, presented a letter he had received from Senator EDWARD KENNEDY requesting clemency for SIRHAN.

After the motion for a new trial was denied, Judge WALKER formally sentenced SIRHAN to death and ordered him remanded to San Quentin Prison within ten days. The Judge pronounced that the findings of the jury were correct in this

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case. SIRHAN was also sentenced to the term prescribed by law on each of the five counts of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to commit murder in connection with the five individuals who were wounded at the Ambassador Hotel on the night that Senator KENNEDY was shot.

On May 3, 1969, an article appeared in the "Los Angeles Times" which advised that GEORGE E. SHIBLEY, a Long Beach Attorney, announced that he would be joined by LUKE MC KISSACK, a Hollywood Attorney, and ABDEEN JABARA of Detroit, Michigan in assuming responsibility for SHIRHAN's appeals.

The article stated that the three attorneys who represented SIRHAN in his trial would serve in the capacity of "counsels" to the three new attorneys. SHIBLEY indicated in this article that the change was made at the request of the SIRHAN family as they wished to have a defense team of attorneys with a background of Palestinian affairs. The article stated that SHIBLEY and JABARA are of Lebanese ancestry, although both were born in the United States.

JABARA was present in Los Angeles during the trial of SIRHAN.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION
CONCERNING SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 3/5/69

LAWRENCE D. SOMMERVILLE, a student at Pasadena City College, who resides at [REDACTED] Arcadia, California, telephone [REDACTED] advised that on the evening of June 4, 1968, probably before 6:00 p.m., he saw SIRHAN B. SIRHAN on the steps leading from the student center to the "C" Building at Pasadena City College. It appeared, SOMMERVILLE said, that SIRHAN was exiting the college as SOMMERVILLE was entering. There were two or three other males walking about the same place as SIRHAN, but SOMMERVILLE could not state whether or not they were actually in his company.

SOMMERVILLE waved to SIRHAN and spoke his name. SIRHAN waved back and passed on.

SOMMERVILLE had known SIRHAN since junior high school when both were in attendance at Elliott Junior High School and again at John Muir High School in Pasadena, however, SOMMERVILLE said he never had more than possibly one class with SIRHAN and this would have been in junior high school. He doubts that SIRHAN would know his name. He has never been in the SIRHAN home, nor has SIRHAN been in his home. SOMMERVILLE stated that they knew each other by sight only and would greet each other when they met, usually by a wave. SOMMERVILLE stated he had no information of consequence regarding SIRHAN and no information whatsoever concerning his political attitudes and beliefs.

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On 3/4/69 at Arcadia, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 3/4/69

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Date 4/5/69

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HENRY RONALD RAMISTELLA, [REDACTED]
Springfield, Massachusetts, advised as follows:

He is a former horse trainer and jockey who
was [REDACTED]

He travelled to California where he sought work as a horse trainer under the name FRANK RUZZA. Using this name he was employed by Mr. BERT ALTFILLISCH who is the owner of the Granja Vista Del Rio Farms. He was so employed for approximately two years ending early in 1968 or in the end of 1967. While employed by Mr. ALTFILLISCH he hired SIRHAN SIRHAN as an exercise boy and a jockey trainee. SIRHAN was known to him and to all the other workers as SOL, however, his true name, SIRHAN, appeared on his pay check.

SIRHAN had been employed for about a year when RAMISTELLA referred him to R.L. "BOB" WHEELER. However, approximately two months later SIRHAN returned to the Del Rio Farms and stated that BOB WHEELER had told him he was not ready to become a jockey. SIRHAN worked for approximately a month after returning to the ranch and then quit after he was unable to obtain a raise or shorter hours. This was approximately one year before Mr. RAMISTELLA heard that he had been arrested for shooting Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

SIRHAN had advised RAMISTELLA that he had studied to be an ambassador for his old country noting that SIRHAN was an immigrant to the United States. RAMISTELLA feels that SIRHAN would have been well suited for this type occupation as he was exceedingly polite and appeared well educated.

He described SIRHAN as being a "loner" who had few friends and who used to go without meals in order to save his pay check. SIRHAN was very meek and had no "nerve." SIRHAN was generally afraid of horses and lacked the nerve to become a jockey.

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b7C RAMISTELLA states that he and several others were watching SIRHAN run one of the horses at the time SIRHAN fell from the horse. RAMISTELLA noted that this fall had

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On 4/1/69 at Springfield, Massachusetts File # BOSTON 44-646

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 4/5/69

been subsequently publicized in recent newspaper and television accounts from Los Angeles. He noted that at the time SIRHAN was running the horse it was extremely foggy and SIRHAN apparently lost his bearings and ran the horse into one of the fences almost directly in front of him, RAMISTELLA, and the other onlookers. RAMISTELLA, because of the fog, did not actually see SIRHAN fall from the horse but heard the accident and ran to where SIRHAN was laying. SIRHAN was very much shaken by the accident and was taken to the local hospital for treatment. The hospital found nothing wrong, however, and released him the next day. RAMISTELLA had an occasion to observe SIRHAN for some time following this accident and noted that his behavior was, apparently, no different from his behavior before the accident. SIRHAN did not complain of any ill effects following the accident to RAMISTELLA or to anyone else in RAMISTELLA's knowledge.

RAMISTELLA has no knowledge of SIRHAN's political views. He states that SIRHAN argued with two Hungarians that were employed at the ranch about politics and Communists, however, the discussion took place in a language not familiar to RAMISTELLA and he has no idea what the argument concerned. He could identify one of the Hungarians only as JOHN and states that Mr. ALTFILLISCH could possibly be able to identify these two individuals.

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RE: FAMILY OF SHIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
SAIDALLAH B. SIRHAN

On the eveing of March 27, 1969, SAIDALLAH B. SIRHAN was struck by an automobile driven by a MURRAY ALLEN WILLIAMS, a student at Pasadena City College. This accident occurred on Lake Street in Pasadena and WILLIAMS was driving a 1969 Volkswagen which struck SAIDALLAH B. SIRHAN who was a pedestrian. SAIDALLAH was injured rather seriously and taken to St. Luke's Hospital in Pasadena.

Set forth is the Pasadena Police Department
Traffic Collision report:

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RE: SHARIF BISHARA SIRHAN

In the early morning hours of March 28, 1969, SHARIF BISHARA SIRHAN was driving to the hospital to see his brother, SAIDALLAH and was stopped in the 800 block of South Arroyo Parkway and given a traffic citation for excessive speed on the Pasadena freeway. The citation was issued by Officers of the California Highway Patrol.

A Pasadena City Police Officer was called to the scene and as SHARIF was loud at the scene of the citation, the Pasadena Officer followed him to the hospital where SHARIF created a disturbance in the emergency room of St. Luke Hospital and was charged with assault and disturbing the peace.

Set forth below is the Pasadena Police Department report concerning this incident:

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Local press reports reflect that on June 25, 1969, SHARIF BISHARA SIRHAN was acquitted in Pasadena Municipal Court on the charge of creating a disturbance at St. Luke's Hospital, Pasadena, on March 28, 1969 when he went to the hospital to visit his brother, SAIDALLAH who had been injured in a traffic accident.

SHARIF plead "diminished mental capacity" in his trial which was the same defense utilized by SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN.

SHARIF testified that he had been under a doctor's care and had been taking pills and injections at the time of the accident. SHARIF's attorney was GEORGE E. SHIBLEY.

The Pasadena Star News under date of July 9, 1969, carried an article that reflected that a claim of an estimated \$100,000 for false arrest was filed against a Pasadena Police Lieutenant and the City of Pasadena, by SHARIF B. SIRHAN, brother of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN.

SHARIF according to the article is claiming special damages for malicious assault and battery, personal injuries, false arrest and malicious prosecution.

The claim is the result of SHARIF being arrested in the Intensive Care Ward of St. Luke's Hospital where his brother, SAIDALLAH was confined. The claim was filed by SHARIF's attorney, GEORGE E. SHIBLEY of Long Beach, California, who defended him in the assault charge and who is a new addition to the appeal staff of SHARIF's brother, SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN.

RE: MUNIR BISHARA SIRHAN

The "Los Angeles Herald Examiner" on June 24, 1969, carried an article which reflected that the Board of Immigration Appeals has taken under advisement a move to deport MUNIR BISHARA SIRHAN, 21 year old brother of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN.

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The article reflects that the United States Immigration Service had delayed action on the pending deportation to avoid any possible influence on the Los Angeles jury that convicted SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN of murder.

MUNIR, a native of Palestine and a citizen of Jordan, has been under deportation proceedings since he was convicted of possession of marijuana on October 13, 1966.

The original deportation order was made on grounds of MUNIR's felony conviction.

MUNIR, according to this article, was sentenced by a Los Angeles Superior Court to one year in jail and five years probation. His attorney, however, persuaded the court to vacate the sentence and to transfer it to a juvenile court. MUNIR was 19 when the incident occurred. The Appeals Board of the Department of Immigration advised that MUNIR's attorney would be asked to submit a written brief.

RE: ADEL SIRHAN

Mrs. PHYLLIS YOUNG of [redacted] California, was a [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

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Mrs. YOUNG advised that she knew ADEL SIRHAN, brother of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN and to her knowledge, had never met SIRHAN. Mrs. YOUNG did identify SIRHAN as having frequented the [redacted] along with his brother ADEL. Mrs. YOUNG resigned her position at [redacted] the night after the assassination of Senator KENNEDY, as she apparently was in fear of her life after what happened the night of the assassination.

Set forth below are interviews of PHYLLIS YOUNG:

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7/16/68

Date

PHYLLIS HAZEL YOUNG, who resides at [REDACTED] Street, apartment [REDACTED] advised that she began working as [REDACTED] in Los Angeles, in August 1965. She advised that this was when she first met ADEL SIRHAN, the brother of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN. He stated that ADEL was working at the Fez as a musician at that time.

YOUNG advised that ADEL became a good friend of hers and that he used to take her home after work quite often, out for breakfast and on other social engagements. She stated that approximately one year after having met ADEL, he introduced her to one of his brother's, who was at the Fez Restaurant, and to her recollection this brother was SIRHAN. She stated that she saw this individual about two more times, each time at the Fez Restaurant. The last time was approximately April 1968.

YOUNG advised that during the time she knew ADEL, she never had any occasion to discuss politics with him and she never heard him express any anti-American or anti-rich sentiments. She stated that she knew ADEL to be a kind, generous person and thought a great deal of him.

She said that in her few encounters with ADEL's brother, SIRHAN, her conversations were always short and very light, never discussing anything such as politics or ideologies. She stated that she never remembers his brother to display any sign of temper or violence in her presence.

She stated that she left the employ of the Fez Restaurant earlier this year inasmuch as she was of a Jewish background and she did not wish to put up with some of the comments or insults of some of the Arab patrons of the restaurant. She said that the upper floor of the Fez Restaurant was a very pro-Arab nationalist environment. On the night that Senator KENNEDY was assassinated, several of the individuals there, whom she did not know by name, indicated that they were glad that the "Jewish lover" was dead. She stated also that she sensed among many of the Arab people at the Fez, the strong feeling of anti-Americanism.

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On 7/15/68 at Sherman Oaks, California File # Los Angeles 56-156
 SA [REDACTED] - 523 -
 by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 7/16/68

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6-156

YOUNG advised that she has not seen ADEL SIRHAN since left the Fez and that she has never met any other member of family.

She is described as a white female, born [REDACTED] New York, 5'2", 155 pounds, hazel eyes, and [REDACTED] hair.

LA 56-156

RE: DEFENSE TEAM OF
SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
ABDEEN JABARA

Information was received from the Detroit Division that the "Detroit News" edition of January 16, 1969, page 23a contained an article about JABARA, entitled "Detroiter Helps Under Dog, and This Time Its Sirhan". The article states a Detroit lawyer who favors defending underdogs in liberal causes is a volunteer involved in the defense of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN on trial in Los Angeles for his life for the killing of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. This person is 30 years old and single and a partner in a law firm called Lafferty, Reosti and Jabara, 726 Pallisti, Detroit.

The article states JABARA was born in Michigan, of Lebanese parents and his mother still lives in Mancelona, Michigan.

The article states that JABARA speaks and writes Arabic and was reared as a Moslem even while attending the Methodist Church in Mancelona. He attended the University of Michigan and graduated from law school at Wayne State University and also studied at American University at Beirut, Lebanon. The article states that it is because of his familiarity with Arabic languages that he is involved in the SIRHAN trial.

The defense according to this clipping was receiving many letters from all over the world bearing on the case and many letters were in Arabic. JABARA is helping with the translations. JABARA is also helping to explain the California legal system to SIRHAN's parents during court sessions.

Plans called for JABARA to remain with the SIRHAN defense team until the first part of February when he is expected to return to Detroit.

JABARA, according to the article is involved in the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. JABARA lives in Highland Park and has three brothers and three sisters.

LA 56-156 .

Subsequent to the trial of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, ABEEN JABARA was named as one of three attorneys who were taking over the regular defense of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN. This announcement was made on July 3, 1969 at a press conference at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, by Attorney GEORGE E. SHIBLEY. LUKE MC KISSACK of Hollywood, was announced as the third attorney in this group.

LA 56-156

ADDITIONAL INTERVIEWS OF
INDIVIDUALS IN AREA OF SHOOTING

Date 3/12/69

1

SALVADOR ACEVEDO MARTINES, also known as Salvador Acevedo, was interviewed in the office of [REDACTED] instant firm, acted as an interpreter between Special Agent [REDACTED] and ACEVEDO, who spoke only Spanish.

ACEVEDO advised he was working on a 10:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m., shift on June 4, 1968, as a dishwasher at the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, at the time Senator ROBERT KENNEDY was assassinated. The assassination took place in the kitchen area of above hotel, while he, ACEVEDO, was working in the basement, one floor below the kitchen. ACEVEDO advised he only went upstairs at 2:00 a.m., for lunch and that he finished his shift at 6:00 a.m., and went home. ACEVEDO advised he knew nothing of above assassination until after it happened. He identified a photograph of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN as the individual he saw later in the news releases who was accused of above assassination. ACEVEDO advised he did not see SIRHAN either before, during, or after the assassination except in the newspaper and television coverage.

ACEVEDO advised he entered the United States on May 26, 1968, on foot through Tijuana, Mexico, and that he is presently in the United States illegally and does not have any papers or Alien Number. ACEVEDO advised he lives with his brother JOSE ACEVEDO MARTINES, who is two years older, who also is in the United States illegally. JOSE is employed at the International Hotel, Century Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

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3/10/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 3/10/69

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LA 56-156

Name	SALVADOR ACEVEDO MARTINES, commonly known as Salvador Acevedo (MARTINES is mother's name)
Sex	Male
Nationality	Mexican
Race	White
Birth Data	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 6"
Weight	178
Build	Squat with large stomach
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	[REDACTED] (in name SALVADOR ACEVEDO)
California Drivers License or Car	None
Wife	[REDACTED]
Residence	[REDACTED] California Apartment
Previous residences	[REDACTED] Los Angeles, California
Employment	[REDACTED]
Previous Employment	[REDACTED]
Brother	JOSE ACEVEDO MARTINES [REDACTED]

ALL
b7C

3
LA 56-156

Other Relatives

Labor Union

Based upon above information furnished by SALVADOR
ACEVEDO, Special Agent

AV 67C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 16, 1969

Date

CHARLES D. WHITE, home address [REDACTED] South Carolina, advised that he is presently a senior at [REDACTED] and was very active as a student coordinator for the primary campaign to Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. He became very active during the primary campaign in Southern Indiana and subsequently went with Senator KENNEDY to Oregon and California.

He recalls being in the Ambassador Hotel Ballroom at Los Angeles, California, the night Senator KENNEDY was shot. WHITE stated that he stood at the lower left hand corner of the platform, facing the platform, during Senator KENNEDY's victory speech and at the time was with a friend ANDY T. EZZELL, [REDACTED] Indianapolis, Indiana, telephone number [REDACTED]. He and EZZELL were together the major part of the evening.

Towards the end of KENNEDY's speech, WHITE moved over to the right corner of the platform to be close to the Senator when he left the stage. It had been generally believed by the KENNEDY people that Senator KENNEDY would come off stage and enter the crowd but a sudden change in plans occurred and the Senator did not enter the crowd but proceeded towards the passageway into the kitchen area. Senator KENNEDY was approximately 25 feet in front of WHITE at the time he was shot. WHITE stated that people began screaming, mass confusion set in, and he didn't hear the shots or see anything. WHITE admitted that at the time of the shooting, when he realized what had happened, he became hysterical, began crying and fell in the passageway bumping his head on a corner of a door. He received a slight cut over his left eye and a friend, STEVE BANET, another student at [REDACTED] helped him out of the Ballroom into the Ambassador Hotel Lobby.

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LA 56-156

IP 62-1957

On 4/11/69 at Saint Meinrad, Indiana

File #

by SA [REDACTED]

Date dictated

4/14/69

Some KENNEDY aides, JOE HIGDEN being one in particular, inquired regarding WHITE's injury and when it was found out he had simply a cut, he received medical attention and remained in the lobby area. Later on he saw the police bringing Sirhan Sirhan out of the lobby. He stated he had never seen Sirhan before this. WHITE noted no unusual activity in the Ballroom area prior to the shooting incident and stated he had passed through the kitchen area of the Ambassador Hotel earlier that evening but noted nothing in particular.

WHITE furnished the following list of names of individuals from Saint Meinrad College who were very active in the campaign of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY and who were at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California, the evening that he was shot:

STEVE BANET
MARK SULLIVAN
CHARLIE EDER
STEVE CHURCHWELL
BOB COTLER
JIM NICO

WHITE stated that he was closest to the scene and doesn't believe that any of the above individuals could furnish any additional information. WHITE stated that other individuals, who were very active in Senator KENNEDY's campaign but not from Saint Meinrad College were:

JOE HIGDEN, [REDACTED] Apartment [REDACTED]
Washington D.C., telephone number area code [REDACTED]

WALTER SHERIDAN, [REDACTED] Wash-
ington D.C.;

RUSS DAVIS, [REDACTED] Chicago,
Illinois;

KATHY CRICK, [REDACTED] Chicago,
Illinois;

³
IP 62-1957

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KENNETH F. FUSSELL, JR., [REDACTED]
Northwest Washington D.C. (graduated from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] presently a
teacher at [REDACTED]
Maryland).

WHITE also furnished the January 17, 1969, issue of Life Magazine, which carried a picture on Page Number 22 (with an arrow) which indicated that the person pointed to by the arrow is Sirhan Sirhan. WHITE stated that he feels this is a picture of himself and also feels he recognizes the back of a head of his friend ANDY EZZELL as being also part of the picture. He knows this to be his photograph because he can place himself at the approximate position, to the left side of the platform upon which Senator KENNEDY was giving his victory speech, and can identify his friend ANDY EZZELL.

Date April 16, 1969

JAMES D. NICO, home address [REDACTED] Lansing, Michigan, advised that he was a sophomore at [REDACTED] Indiana, and was a supporter and organizer for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY during the primary campaign in 1968. He was in Los Angeles, California, with Senator KENNEDY at the Ambassador Hotel the evening he was shot. NICO stated he was waiting in the Ballroom for approximately an hour and one-half at the Ambassador Hotel with DAN KING, [REDACTED] Evansville, Indiana, who is presently a student at [REDACTED] Extension at Evansville, for Senator KENNEDY's victory speech.

NICO stated he and KING stayed for approximately half of the victory speech and went inside when he left and went to the Cave Bar at the Ambassador to see the Righteous Brothers. NICO stated he had no recall of ever seeing Sirhan Sirhan that evening before or after the shooting.

NICO stated that he next recalled a man rushed into the Cave Bar and asked for a doctor. NICO then went to the Ballroom and just observed a lot of confusion but couldn't really tell what happened. He next observed Senator KENNEDY being placed in an ambulance and also observed CHUCK WHITE, KATHY OWIK and her fiance RUSS DAVIS.

NICO then walked around alone for a while around the main floor area where the Ballroom was and proceeded to the Rafferty Headquarters where he called his parents in Lansing, Michigan, and advised them of what had happened. It was then approximately 5 am in Lansing, Michigan.

Later on that same morning, NICO stated he went to a room where an alleged KENNEDY aide who seemed to have more information on the shooting than anyone else there, was eating and drinking and making merry. He did not know the in-

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LA 56-156

On 4/11/69 at Saint Meinrad, Indiana File # JP 62-1957

by SA [REDACTED]

4/14/69

Date dictated

dividual's name. The individual stated, "Senator Kennedy's aides did not know he was to proceed through the kitchen and that if they had known, they would have been in front of him." This individual further stated that the plans had been changed suddenly at the last minute, and that had he known plans, he could have been in front of KENNEDY. This individual further stated he was with KENNEDY when he was shot, he grabbed at the fellow with the gun, and helped RAFAEL JOHNSON disarm the individual and later hit a cameraman who got in the way. NICO stated this individual, who indicated he was a close KENNEDY aide, was well dressed and had an Eastern accent, from New York or Boston, and appeared to be very nervous. The big question in NICO's mind was if he was the KENNEDY aide, why was he there at the Ambassador Hotel with the low ratio on aides and organizers and workers and if he was not an aide, if he was a phony, what was his true identity. NICO stated that he had no particular reason to think that this individual was involved in any sort of conspiracy, however, he was acting in a very aloof and unmessed manner in the situation when everyone else was hysterical and very saddened and this perplexed NICO along with quite a few of the other KENNEDY workers.

He described this individual as being a white, male, age approximately 30 to 32, 6'2" tall, 195 pounds, medium build, black hair (straight and short), dark eyes, very well dressed, characteristics - stuttered and blushed very noticeably.

NICO stated that other individuals who noticed this person were JIM C. BAILEY, [REDACTED] Portland, Oregon, telephone number [REDACTED] and JOHN PUTZ, of Fowler, Indiana.

b7C

Date 5/1/69

Continuing, BAILEY advised that he has no memory of ever seeing this "JIM" on the night of the assassination.

In conclusion, BAILEY advised that he has no knowledge whatsoever of anyone being associated with the KENNEDY family or the KENNEDY campaign who was not shocked and horrified about the events that occurred on the night of the assassination.

JAMES C. BAILEY, residence address [REDACTED] Street, was interviewed at his place of employment, [REDACTED] Streets.

Mr. BAILEY advised that to the very best of his recollection he did not see JAMES NICO on the night that Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY was assassinated.

Mr. BAILEY advised that on the night of the assassination, possibly four or five hours after the assassination occurred, he and approximately six other persons slept in a room which had been obtained for them at the Ambassador Hotel and he said that this was a sleeping room only and there were no eats or drinks consumed by anyone in this room. He said that the campaign workers who were staying in this particular room were all from Indiana or Oregon.

Mr. BAILEY recalled that there was a room used by the campaign workers and the aids of KENNEDY in the press room on the main floor of the Ambassador Hotel but he has no memory whatsoever of any person being in this press room who answered the description as given by JAMES NICO who did not seem to be concerned about KENNEDY's assassination.

Mr. BAILEY advised that during the campaign he had met another young man whom he knows only by the first name of "JIM" and this young man was a bonafide friend and close associate of the KENNEDY family and had acted as a "front man" during the campaign. BAILEY said that this young man would usually be in the party close to ETHEL KENNEDY.

According to BAILEY, he assumes that this was the young man of whom JAMES NICO was speaking as this young man whom he knew only as "JIM" did have short black hair and was approximately 28 years of age, with a medium build; and this young man had black hair which was straight and short. BAILEY said that the only difference he can tell in the description as given by NICO and his own recollection is that this particular person was no more than six feet tall. BAILEY advised that it was his recollection that this young man came from the East Coast, possibly from near Boston, and this young man did have a tendency to grope for his words but he did not actually stutter.

ALL
b7c

On 4/30/69 at Seattle, Washington File # SE 89-62

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 5/1/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date May 22, 1969

STEPHEN J. BANET, home address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Indiana, advised he is a sophomore at
[REDACTED] Indiana, and that he worked
as an organizer and a field worker for Senator ROBERT F.
KENNEDY during the summer and spring of 1968. He was in the
Embassy ballroom in the Ambassador Hotel the night Senator
KENNEDY was shot. He stated there was no evidence of con-
spiracy and he heard or saw nothing to indicate such.

ALL
b7C

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On 5/12/69 at St. Meinrad, Indiana File # LA 56-156
IP 62-1957
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 5/16/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

May 22, 1969

Date

MARK L. SULLIVAN, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Indiana, advised that he is presently a sophomore
at [REDACTED] Indiana. During the
spring and summer of 1968, he was a precinct worker in the
Primary campaign of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. SULLIVAN
stated that he was in the Embassy ballroom at the Ambassador
Hotel in Los Angeles, California, the night of June 5, 1968,
when Senator KENNEDY was shot, that there was no evidence of
any conspiracy, and that he neither saw nor heard anything
to indicate a conspiracy.

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ALL
b7c

On 5/12/69 at St. Meinrad, Indiana

LA 56-156
IP 62-1957
File #

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 5/16/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date May 22, 1969

CHARLES R. EDER, home address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Indiana, advised that he is a sophomore at
[REDACTED] Indiana, and was a worker
and an organizer in the Primary campaign the spring and summer
of 1968 for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. He stood at the podium
in the Embassy ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles,
California, the night of June 5, 1968, when the Senator was
shot and waited for four hours to hear the Senator's speech.
He stated he had no evidence that there was a conspiracy to
murder the Senator and he neither saw nor heard anything
which would indicate there was a conspiracy.

ALL
b7c

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On 5/12/69 at St. Meinrad, IndianaFile # LA 56-156
IP 62-1957by SA [REDACTED]Date dictated 5/16/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 22, 1969

1

STEPHEN T. CHURCHMILL, home address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois, advised that he is presently
a sophomore at [REDACTED] Indiana.
He worked as an organizer and worker for Senator ROBERT F.
KENNEDY during the Primary campaigns in the spring and summer
of 1968. He stated he was in Los Angeles in the Ambassador
Hotel on the evening the Senator was shot, and that he saw
nothing nor heard nothing which would indicate a conspiracy.
He stated that there was only mass confusion and that he
knows of no one that does have any proof of a conspiracy.

ALL
b7C

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On 5/12/69 at St. Meinrad, IndianaFile # LA 56-156
IP 62-1957

by SA [REDACTED]

Date dictated 5/16/69

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Date June 27, 1969

ANDREW TIPTON EZZELL, [REDACTED]
Indianapolis, Indiana, now employed by [REDACTED]
Washington, D.C., advised he graduated from [REDACTED]
Indiana, on May 16, 1968.
He stated he attended [REDACTED]
Baltimore, Maryland, from September, 1968, to
May 19, 1969, and will return to [REDACTED]
in the Fall of 1969.

EZZELL stated after he graduated from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in May, 1968, he went to Portland, Oregon, where
he campaigned for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY and about
May 25, 1968, he went to Los Angeles, California, where he
stayed at the Sky Villa Hotel in the western part of Los
Angeles. He recalled on the night of Senator KENNEDY's
assassination at the Ambassador Hotel, he attended Mr.
KENNEDY's speech in the Press Room at the hotel and he and
others were permitted to go to the kitchen area near the
Press Room by DON DOND, KENNEDY's campaign manager in Los
Angeles. He stated after he and many others were in the
kitchen area, he recalled Senator KENNEDY came to that area
near the Press Room after his speech about midnight,
June 5, 1968, and it was very noisy and people were milling
all over the room. He advised he did not hear any shot or
shots, but heard from people around him that four or five
people had been shot. He inquired if Senator KENNEDY had
been shot and he was informed he had not been shot, so he
left the room to look for one of his friends.

EZZELL stated he later heard Senator KENNEDY had
been shot and he was very saddened about the occasion.

EZZELL commented at no time did he have any
indication of any possible conspiracy or did he see or hear
anything in the Ambassador Hotel on the night of the shooting
indicating conspiracy.

ALL
b7c

-56-

6/24/69

Indianapolis, Indiana

LA 56-156
IP 62-1957

On _____ at _____

File # _____

SA [REDACTED]

6/24/69

by _____

Date dictated _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

June 27, 1969

Date

ROBERT J. COTTER, [REDACTED] Indianapolis, Indiana, employed during the Summer of 1969 at the [REDACTED] Indianapolis, advised he will be a Senior at [REDACTED] Indiana, in September, 1969.

COTTER stated that on May 17, 1968, he left Evansville, Indiana, for the State of Oregon at Portland, where he worked in ROBERT F. KENNEDY's campaign there. He advised on May 29, 1968, he left Portland, Oregon, for Los Angeles, California, and upon his arrival at Los Angeles, he stayed at the Sky Villa Motel. At about 9:00 P.M. or 10:00 P.M., June 4, 1968, he went to the Ambassador Hotel for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY's speech at the Embassy Room of the hotel. COTTER advised he was not permitted to enter the Embassy Room, so he went to a room one floor under above named room and watched the speech on a television set. He recalled the program went off the television set and then it came back on and he saw people trying to go everywhere and there was mass confusion. He stated someone yelled for a doctor and it sounded like a number of people had been shot. He advised he did not know Senator KENNEDY had been shot until they announced it on television.

COTTER stated he walked around the hotel for a while looking for some of his friends, they then went to their car and returned to their motel at about 2:30 A.M., June 5, 1968.

COTTER advised at no time did he have any indication of any conspiracy in the Ambassador Hotel on the night of the shooting.

ALL
b7c

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6/26/69

Indianapolis, Indiana

LA 56-156
IP 62-1957

On

of

File #

SA [REDACTED]

6/26/69

by

Date dictated

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

May 22, 1969

Date

1

DANIEL P. KING, [REDACTED]
advised as follows:

He is presently a student at [REDACTED] and formerly was a student at [REDACTED] Indiana. During the summer of 1968, he worked as an organizer and field worker for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY and was in Los Angeles on June 5, 1968, when the Senator was shot. KING stated that he had no indication at the time of any conspiracy and saw or heard nothing in the Ambassador Hotel on the night of the shooting indicating conspiracy.

ALL
b7C

-58-

On 5/12/69 at Evansville, Indiana

LA 56-156
IP 62-1957

SA [REDACTED]
by

Date dictated 5/16/69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 30, 19691

LARRY DAKER, [REDACTED] furnished the following information:

He is presently a student at [REDACTED] having transferred from [REDACTED] Indiana. He was with a group of students from [REDACTED] who accompanied Senator ROBERT KENNEDY to Portland, Oregon, and to Los Angeles, California.

He had left the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles just prior to the time Senator KENNEDY was shot. He did not observe the shooting, and at no time did he observe SIRHAN SIRHAN. He has no knowledge of any conspiracy upon the life of Senator KENNEDY.

ALL
b7c

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On 4/25/69 at Dayton, Ohio File # 175-6

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 4/28/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 6/27/69

KENNETH F. FUSSELL, [REDACTED] N.W. advised that during the KENNEDY campaign he assisted as a helper at Evansville, Indiana; Portland, Oregon and Los Angeles, California. He stated in 1968 he was attending [REDACTED] when the KENNEDY Campaign Organizer requested assistance in Oregon and California. About 40 of their students, including himself, went to Portland to assist in this campaign. Their duties consisted essentially of door-to-door canvassing to solicit votes for ROBERT F. KENNEDY. FUSSELL mentioned that Senator KENNEDY paid for the air travel to and from the west coast, and they more or less paid for their own room and board while in Oregon and California.

At the time of the shooting, FUSSELL stated that he was in the lower ballroom beneath the Embassy ballroom on June 5, 1968. FUSSELL stated he observed nothing of a pertinent nature concerning the shooting and has never observed SIRHAN SIRHAN.

ALL
b7C

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On 6/26/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 173-135

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 6/27/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/5/691

KATEY CMIK, [REDACTED] Chicago, was interviewed at her residence. She advised she was one of a group of students from [REDACTED] Illinois, who worked on Senator KENNEDY's campaign in Indiana and in Missouri. She advised she and RUSS DAVIS also went to Oregon and California to work in the Senator's primaries in those states.

She advised she did not stay in the Ambassador Hotel and was working out of a KENNEDY headquarters located on Wilshire Boulevard.

She stated the night Senator KENNEDY was assassinated, she and RUSS DAVIS had gone to the Ambassador to find B. J. WARREN who was to advance them some money to return to Chicago. She advised she watched the Senator's victory speech in the Senator's suite with RUSS DAVIS and B. J. WARREN and left the apartment before the Senator was shot. She advised she was first aware of what was happening after they got off the elevator and were confronted with all the confusion that followed the shooting.

She advised she did not recall seeing the subject before or after the shooting. She advised RUSS DAVIS was presently in the Marine Corps.

ALL
b7c

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On 6/3/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 89-61

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 6/3/69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 5, 1969JOHN PUETZ, home address [REDACTED]
Indiana, [REDACTED][REDACTED] stated he had just transferred to [REDACTED] from
[REDACTED] Indiana.

PUETZ recalled that he had been with a group of students from [REDACTED] who accompanied Senator ROBERT KENNEDY to Portland, Oregon, and to Los Angeles, California. At the time of the assault on Senator KENNEDY, PUETZ was in the vestibule at the main entrance to the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. He stated he did not hear of the assault until he got downstairs to the room, where their group were to meet with Senator KENNEDY. He then heard of the assault from the news media.

He advised he never saw SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN at any time and advised he had no knowledge of any conspiracy upon the life of Senator KENNEDY.

He stated the only person he knew who had actually been in the Embassy Room prior to the assault was LARRY DAKER, whose home is in Chicago, Illinois, and who transferred from St. Meinrad College to Dayton University, Dayton, Ohio.

He had not seen DAKER subsequent to the tragedy and had no information concerning DAKER's exact location at the time of the assault. He stated he knew DAKER had been in the Embassy Room, because he observed him on one of the television monitors, during the meeting prior to the assault.

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On 2/3/69 at Bloomington, Indiana File # LA 56-156
IP 62-1957
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 2/4/69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

May 2, 1969

Date

JOHN PUETZ, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] residence address [REDACTED] advised he was in the vestibule of the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California, when he was told that Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY had been shot. He recalled that several hours later he was in the Press Room of the Ambassador Hotel, possibly Room 109, with JAMES D. NICO, a student at [REDACTED] Indiana.

He recalled there were two men in the room who said they were KENNEDY aides.

He stated he believed the name of one of these men was GARY (phonetic) and he believed GARY was the one who stated he believed he could have saved the life of Senator KENNEDY if he had jumped between the Senator and the assailant who had a gun.

He stated he believed the other individual who stated he was a KENNEDY aide had the charge number and charged for food and drinks for other individuals in the room, so that these charges were placed on the KENNEDY bill.

He recalled that both of these individuals were white males, however, he could not specifically describe them further.

ALL
b7C

-63-

LA 56-156
IP 62-1957

On 4/29/69 at Bloomington, Indiana File #

SA [REDACTED]

4/30/69

by Date dictated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 20, 1969

Second Lt. RUSSELL F. DAVIS, Box [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Marine Corps Base, home of record
[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, present address
with wife LINDA, Apartment [REDACTED] Box [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Virginia, was interviewed and advised
the following information:

He was one of a group of students from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois, who worked on
Senator ROBERT KENNEDY's Presidential campaign. He advised
that he was in the State of California at the time of the
KENNEDY assassination for the purpose of assisting in his
campaign in that state.

DAVIS advised that while in Los Angeles he was
staying at a small motel in the Los Angeles area, the name
of which he could not remember, but was working out of the
KENNEDY Headquarters located at Wilshire Blvd.

He stated that on the evening Senator KENNEDY
was assassinated, he was at the Ambassador Hotel with KATHY CWIK.
He stated that he and CWIK observed the KENNEDY victory speech
and then left the apartment before the Senator was shot.
DAVIS said that the first inclination he had concerning the
fact that something was wrong occurred when he and KATHY CWIK
got off one of the elevators and observed the confusion which
was present in the hotel.

DAVIS stated that he did not recall seeing either
Senator KENNEDY or SIRHAN B. SIRHAN after the shooting, but
stated that he thinks he remembers observing three short,
dark, possibly Puerto Rican, individuals being lead away by
the Los Angeles Police Department.

ALL
b7C DAVIS advised that he could offer no further
information concerning the assassination.

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On 6/18/69 at Quantico, Virginia File # AX 42-392

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 6/19/69

1Date 10/11/68

On October 10, 1968, JUSTIN MOORHEAD, [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California, telephone number [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence in regards to any information he might possess concerning the shooting of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY.

Mr. MOORHEAD stated that he does not know how his name ever came up as having been a person at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles at the time of the KENNEDY shooting. He stated that he was not registered at the Ambassador Hotel during the time of the California Primary and he was not present at the Ambassador Hotel when the Senator was shot.

Mr. MOORHEAD stated that he had worked at the KENNEDY headquarters in Los Angeles and all of the persons who had worked at the headquarters were invited to attend the celebration scheduled for the Ambassador Hotel with Senator KENNEDY.

Mr. MOORHEAD stated that he did not attend the celebration and was unable to furnish any information concerning the shooting of Senator KENNEDY.

ALL
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-65-

On 10/10/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 55-156

by SA [REDACTED]Date dictated 10/10/68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2Date 10/4/68

Miss LINDA LOUISE ELLIOTT, Apartment [REDACTED] California, home address [REDACTED] California, advised that on the day of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY's assassination she had gone to Los Angeles from [REDACTED] with a group of thirty to forty KENNEDY student supporters and workers from [REDACTED] Santa Barbara, which she currently attends. The [REDACTED] group took a suite in the Ambassador Hotel for the night because they did not want to drive back to [REDACTED] the same night. At the time of the shooting Miss ELLIOTT was in the [REDACTED] suite watching the victory celebration on television. She had no firsthand information concerning the incident and did not leave the suite until thirty minutes later when she accompanied Miss KAREN WEISSMAN, a [REDACTED] student, to the lobby so that WEISSMAN could telephone her parents in Van Nuys. She and WEISSMAN then drove to the WEISSMAN residence at [REDACTED] Van Nuys, where they spent the rest of the night. WEISSMAN would have no firsthand information about the shooting because she, too, was in the suite at the time, according to Miss ELLIOTT.

Another member of the [REDACTED] group was in the Ambassador banquet room at the time of the shooting, was interviewed by the television media shortly after the shooting, and would have more firsthand information regarding it, according to Miss ELLIOTT. This person was Miss VALERIE SCHULTE, home address [REDACTED] Beverly Hills. She is believed to be re-registered at [REDACTED] this quarter and may be living on [REDACTED]. Miss ELLIOTT believed that SCHULTE had already been interviewed by the FBI, however.

Miss ELLIOTT could not remember the number of the suite rented at the Ambassador, but stated that one ROGER AREUCKLE of the [REDACTED] KENNEDY group, had rented the suite. Neither he nor any other member of the [REDACTED] group would have any firsthand information of the shooting, according to Miss ELLIOTT.

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On 10/3/68 at Goleta, California File # Los Angeles 56-156by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 10/4/68

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mr. PUSZYNSKI explained that he was following Senator KENNEDY inside the Ambassador Hotel from a distance of approximately 10 to 15 yards, with other reporters in the crowd. After leaving the Embassy room, he was a short distance in the hallway leading to the kitchen when the commotion and confusion began over the shooting of Senator KENNEDY. He forced his way through the crowd into the kitchen area, and, saw Sirhan Bishara SIRHAN being subdued by several persons a short distance from Senator KENNEDY who laid, rounded, on the floor. During the commotion and confusion that existed while SIRHAN was being apprehended, he saw the assailant who still had the revolver in his hand and it was being pointed aimlessly at the crowd during the struggle. Momentarily, he became anxious to assist; however, the assailant was quickly disarmed and subdued by several persons.

3. [REDACTED] readily admitted that he had made a tape recording which he produced without hesitation. He explained that the tape contained a recording of the commotion and reaction of the crowd, including interviews with different persons in attempts to obtain precise information on the assassination for assessment and actual reporting.

4. Apart from the above, [REDACTED] maintained that he had no material of interest on record, taped or written. He had not witnessed the assassination of Senator KENNEDY because he was behind, in the crowd, as previously explained. Mr. PUSZYNSKI tried to play the tape. Unfortunately, his recorder was not functioning properly and the recording could not be heard for comments. Nevertheless, his full cooperation was extended to the point that this tape can be heard when his recorder is repaired and that the tape can be duplicated, if necessary.

... 2

The presence of reporter PRUSZYNSKI at the Ambassador
Hotel, Los Angeles, California, was no doubt arranged through proper
channels of the press. His occupation and employment is his valid reason
for being there at the time of the assassination. His presence was
certainly well known at all times to all other reporters and no doubt
by the Kennedy Committee. Considering that PRUSZYNSKI did not witness
the assassination and his tape recorder is an aftermath of the tragedy,
further action appears unwarranted here unless the F.B.I. would be
interested in the tape available from this reporter for comparison pur-
poses. Reporter PRUSZYNSKI could not recall seeing any suspect acti-
vities in the crowd and could not supply information of particular
interest.

CONCLUDED HERE

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LA 56-156

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CONCERNING KHAIBER KHAN

1
LA 56-156

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING
KHAIBAR KHAN, FORMERLY KNOWN AS
KHAIBAR GOODARZIAN, AND FAMILY

KHAIBAR KHAN and certain members of his family have been previously reported to have done voluntary work at the Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY Presidential Campaign headquarters in Los Angeles during the first four days of June, 1968.

On January 30, 1969, [REDACTED] Investigative Division, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Los Angeles, advised the following concerning KHAIBAR KHAN and family:

KHAIBAR KHAN according to INS records, is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

family are named as follows together with their respective INS, Los Angeles, file numbers:

(GOODARZIAN) [REDACTED]
INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN) [REDACTED]

also known as [REDACTED]

INS Number [REDACTED]

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LA 56-156
[REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), [REDACTED]
Also known as [REDACTED]

INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), [REDACTED]
Also known as [REDACTED]

INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), [REDACTED]
Also known as [REDACTED]

INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), [REDACTED]
Also known as [REDACTED]

INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), [REDACTED]
Also known as [REDACTED]

INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), [REDACTED]
Also known as [REDACTED]

INS Number [REDACTED]

Copies of photographs of KHAIBAR KHAN's family
submitted with applications [REDACTED]
August of 1968 were obtained and also a photograph of
KHAIBAR KHAN taken in 1965.

Concerning the case of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

3
LA 56-156

KHAIBAR KHAN and family were all born in

and have been out of
they claimed

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/6/69

Mr. KHAIBAR KHAN, who was reached through his Attorney JACK CORINBLIT, [redacted] Los Angeles, phoned SA [redacted] and advised the following:

With respect to the names of some of his children as recorded with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that differ from names previously identified by, Mr. KHAN said:

AMIER BAKHTIAR GOODARZIAN had been known by that name until 1958 when Mr. KHAN started to use the name of KHAN, a change he made legal in 1959. This son is also known as PHILLIPPE KHAN and BOB KHAN.

AMIER KHOSROW GOODARZIAN is now known as MIKE KHAN and J. C. KHAN.

SALAPOUR GOODARZIAN also known as Sahpour Khan, now age [redacted] years, was born in the United States.

Mr. KHAN said he had retained the name of GOODARZIAN in the INS records as property owned by him in Teheran, Iran was in the name of GOODARZIAN. He mentioned that the property in Teheran which he formerly rented to the United States State Department was in the name of SAHPOUR GOODARZIAN, and he had been challenged on this by the Internal Revenue Service. They had claimed this property had been a gift to this son and he was subject to a gift tax.

Mr. KHAN related he had been harrassed by various agencies of the U. S. Government and was under deportation proceedings at present. While he could leave the United States, he did not plan to and had applied for a stay of the deportation of himself and family. He intended to stay here and resolve the allegations against him for the benefit not only himself but for his family. To leave now might cast some suspicion on him particularly as a result of the involvement of himself and family in the investigation of the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. In the

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On 2/5/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by 6K [redacted] (LHJ) Date dictated 2/5/69

2
LA 56-156

b7c interest of justice, he is willing to cooperate with the FBI in their investigation of this matter when in his judgment it is not against the best interest of himself and family. In view of his troubles with other U. S. Government agencies, he will evaluate each situation as it comes up. Meanwhile, he does not desire to disclose where he is living and if it is necessary to contact him, he can be reached through his attorneys, Mr. CORINBLIT or Mr. DAVID BARLIER Washington, D. C., who represents him in the INS and other proceedings.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/3/69

ELLENORE SEVERSON, also known as [REDACTED]
housewife, [REDACTED] Los
Angeles, telephone number [REDACTED] related the following:

b7C [REDACTED] SEVERSON was advised that this interview was being conducted to supplement the previous interview of her by the FBI on June 6, 1968 and concerned [REDACTED] KHAN about whom she had furnished information in the previous interview. She having reported that [REDACTED] had brought in a number of young persons to do voluntary work at the Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY Campaign Headquarters at 5615 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, between June 1 and 4, 1968. Mrs. SEVERSON stated that she recalled the information which she had furnished and felt that she would have a good recollection of KHAIBAR KHAN and the young persons who had accompanied him to the campaign headquarters.

A number of photographs including the photographs of [REDACTED] KHAN's family including his divorced wife taken in 1968 plus a 1965 photograph of KHAIBAR KHAN, which had been obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service records in Los Angeles, were exhibited to Mrs. SEVERSON.

With respect to the photographs exhibited, [REDACTED] SEVERSON selected certain photographs of persons she thought she had observed before and made the following comments:

PHOTO

KHAIBAR KHAN

COMMENT

"I can readily identify that this is a photograph of [REDACTED] KHAN who frequented the ROBERT F. KENNEDY Campaign Headquarters during the first few days of June 1968. He at that time wore his hair long and had long side burns and his face was not quite as full as it is in the photograph."

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On 1/30/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by b7C S. [REDACTED] Date dictated 1/31/69

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PHOTO

PARAH KHAN

ROUKHANSIZ ROUHI KHAN,
also known as
Rosa Khan

SHARIN KHAN

AMIER KHUSROW KHAN
Also known as
Mike Khan

AMIER HUSSIN KHAN,
Also known as
Bodd Khan

With respect to photo-
graphs exhibited to Mrs.
SEVERSON, that of TALAT
KHAN, divorced wife of [redacted],
and AMIER BASHIR KHAN, also
known as Bob Khan, Mrs.
SEVERSON stated:

COMMENT

"This photograph appears to be
that of a young girl who was
with the KHAIBAR KHAN group at
the campaign headquarters and
who was wearing a blond wig".

"This photograph very closely
resembles the young girl who
was with the KHAIBAR KHAN group
at the campaign headquarters and
who was on crutches." "Yes, I'm
positive this is the girl."

"This appears to be a photograph
of a girl who was a volunteer
worker during the early part of
June at the campaign headquarters,
but I cannot associate her with
the KHAIBAR KHAN group."

"This photograph resembles a young
man who was observed around the
campaign headquarters at about the
same time KHAIBAR KHAN's group
was there, but I cannot be positive
that he was a member of the group."

"This is very definitely a photo-
graph of one of the young men who
was with the KHAIBAR KHAN party
at the campaign headquarters."

"I do not recall seeing anyone
resembling TALAT KHAN or BOB KHAN."

Mrs. SEVERSON recalled she had, on June 6, 1968, identified a photograph of SIRHAN SIRHAN, as being a photograph of the young man she had observed near the front door of the Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY Campaign Headquarters in Los Angeles about 2:00 PM June 2, 1968. When asked by volunteer worker, LARRY STRICK, if he could help him, the young man had said "I'm with him", pointing toward ~~SHARIF~~ KHAN.

Mrs. SEVERSON said she had not changed her mind and still was of the opinion that it was SIRHAN SIRHAN who had been standing near the door of the campaign headquarters in the afternoon of Sunday, June 2, 1968 at about 2:00 PM.

Photographs of SIRHAN SIRHAN and members of his family were exhibited to Mrs. SEVERSON and she commented that she had confirmed her opinion that SIRHAN SIRHAN had been in the campaign headquarters standing near the door at about 2:00 PM on June 2, 1968.

It was also related by Mrs. SEVERSON following examination of photographs of SHARIF BISHARA SIRHAN, taken by the Pasadena, California Police Department December 18, 1963, that this looked like a photograph of a young man she had seen around the campaign headquarters during the first few days of June 1968, but she could not make a specific identification.

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LA 56-156
[REDACTED]

Mrs. ELLENORE SEVERSON, on January 30, 1969, identified a photograph of ROSE KHAN, Immigration and Naturalization (INS) Number [REDACTED], as being a photograph of the young girl on crutches who had come to the Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY Campaign Headquarters in Los Angeles, with KHAIBAR KHAN, between June 1-4, 1968.

KHAIBAR KHAN during interview, June 11, 1968, referred to MARYAM KOUSHAN (INS Number [REDACTED]) as MARYAM KOUSHAN, his half sister. He said MARYAM had used the name of ROSE KHAN when booked into the Los Angeles County General Hospital, about six months previous, following being thrown from a horse. MARYAM KOUSHAN was on crutches June 11, 1968 at the time of this interview with KHAIBAR KHAN, which was conducted in her presence. MARYAM KOUSHAN, during interview, June 18, 1969, said she had used the spelling of MARYAM KOUSHAN when registering as a volunteer worker at the Senator KENNEDY Campaign Headquarters. She had been booked into the Los Angeles County General Hospital following her recent injury by KHAIBAR KHAN, as ROSE KHAN for security reasons as KHAIBAR KHAN was the leader of the opposition to the Shah of Iran, among Iranians in the United States and was apprehensive of political and possibly physical reprisals.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/69

[REDACTED], Phelan Hall, University of San Francisco, was shown photographs of the following individuals:

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[REDACTED]

After viewing the above photographs, [REDACTED] stated that he recognized the photograph of KHAIBAR KHAN as definitely being the individual who was doing voluntary work at the KENNEDY headquarters in Los Angeles. He stated that the only other photograph he recognized is that of ROUHANGIZ ROUHI GOODARZIAN, also known as Rose Khan. He stated that the photographs of the sons of KHAIBAR KHAN are definitely not the individuals whom he believes to be SIRHAN. He said their features are somewhat similar, but in his own mind he still believes that it was SIRHAN who was with KHAIBAR KHAN on June 2, 1968.

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On 2/12/69 at San Francisco, California File # LA 56-156
SF 62-5481

b7C [REDACTED]
by _____ Date dictated 2/17/69

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56-156-X8 pgs 10-80

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LA 56-156

On May 13, 1969, [REDACTED] Los Angeles Police Department, SUS Unit, made available the results of a supplemental investigation conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department relative to previously conducted investigation concerning [REDACTED]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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LA 56-156

RADIO BROADCAST REGARDING ASSASSINATION
OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY

LA 56-156

It has previously been reported that various individuals traveling, particularly in the Middle East, alleged that they heard radio broadcasts concerning the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY prior to the time that the actual event occurred. Investigation was conducted in foreign countries in an attempt to substantiate these reports. Through the Department of State, information was received that the Press and Cultural Attache at the Embassy at Prague queried individuals working for the State Radio station in Prague. Station officials denied ever having transmitted a bulletin suggesting that Senator KENNEDY had been assassinated on May 15, 1968.

One Embassy Officer did report hearing a newscast on approximately May 15, 1968, originating from Deutschland, "Funk". The station released the bulletin based on information received from a common news service. Several minutes later, a retraction was made, claiming the original report was not accurate reporting of an incident in which the Senator flinched from the glare of nearby flash bulbs. The possible report heard via broadcasting channels in Prague originating outside of "CSSA". The report reflects that the Embassy at Prague was unable to obtain further information on the origin of the report or facts which might shed additional information on the subject.

LA 56-156

MISCELLANEOUS

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 5, 1969

[redacted] La Mesa, California, personally appeared at the San Diego Office of the FBI on March 4, 1969, to furnish information relative to the current trial of SIRHAN SIRHAN at Los Angeles, California.

b7C
b7D [redacted] stated that at about the time of the Arab-Israeli six-day war in 1967, while watching the Joe Pyne TV Show from Los Angeles, California, she observed a group of about five or six Arabs or Jordanians on this program who spoke about the Arab-Israeli war and, according to the recollection of [redacted] made some comment about the possibility of ROBERT KENNEDY being assassinated. [redacted] said she could not positively identify any of the participants on this show in connection with this interview, but believed one had a double name similar to SIRHAN SIRHAN and had the impression that this name when translated meant "wolf." Inasmuch as she could not give a specific date for this program, she indicated it was well appointed in her mind because another participant on this same program but speaking on a different subject was Mr. ARTHUR A. DUCKEL, with whom she is well acquainted due to Mr. DUCKEL's friendship with [redacted] brother.

[redacted] stated she did not remember specifically any comments made during the interview of the Arabs or Jordanians but did recall that there was general conversation about the conflict in the Middle East. She indicated this information may be of value if it could be used to prove that SIRHAN SIRHAN had, in fact, been one of the participants on the Joe Pyne TV Show and if the statement was actually made on that show that the life of ROBERT KENNEDY was in danger.

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On 3/4/69 at San Diego, California File # SD 44-388

by b7C [redacted] /Date dictated 3/4/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 5, 1969

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[REDACTED] San Diego, California, advised that during March, 1967, he and his wife were in the Los Angeles, California, area on business and pleasure. He stated that he was a participant on the Joe Pyne TV Show during this visit and remembered that he participated as a member of the audience when some unidentified individual made comments regarding the support all Negroes should give Senator ADAM CLAYTON POWELL regardless of his moral or personal standards. [REDACTED] said he felt strongly that some of the statements made should be refuted and volunteered to participate in the rebuttal of statements made on the program.

[REDACTED] said he could not recall specifically other parts of the program but did remember that there were some young men believed to be either Arabs or Jordanians who made comments relative to the conflict, in the Middle East. He could not recall any specific mention being made regarding ROBERT KENNEDY but indicated that due to the period of time which has elapsed it was only natural that anything said might be forgotten.

[REDACTED] contacted his wife and after checking some personal records determined that this trip had occurred on the weekend of March 10-13, 1967, and indicated he had located a cancelled check dated March 13, 1967, with which he paid his hotel bill before returning to San Diego from Los Angeles. He said that to the best of his recollection he and his wife attended the JOE PYNE TV Show about 6:00 p.m. on Monday, March 13, 1967, following which they returned to San Diego. He stated the show was recorded at that time and he subsequently viewed this show at San Diego over the Los Angeles station on March 13, 1967.

[REDACTED] said he could not recall any of the program participants specifically and could not state whether or not SIRHAN SIRHAN was present at the broadcast.

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On 2/1/69 at San Diego, California File # SA 44-204by [REDACTED] b7C /jlm Date dictated 2/11/69

LA 56-156

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Information was previously reported that [REDACTED] who was previously interviewed in connection with this investigation, reported that he had an employee by the name of [REDACTED] who resided at [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California.

[REDACTED] had advised that upon hearing of the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY in early June of 1968, he recalled that this employee, [REDACTED] two occasions asked him whether or not he knew SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN. [REDACTED] also stated that shortly thereafter he heard [REDACTED] talking to someone on the telephone and mentioning the assassination.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/69

[REDACTED] Apartment [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California, was interviewed and provided the following information:

He is a [REDACTED] and is presently unemployed, having been terminated on [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] in West Los Angeles due to a reduction in force.

[REDACTED] stated that he has no knowledge of SIRHAN SIRHAN or any of the facts concerning the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY other than what he has read in the papers or heard on the radio or TV. He further advised that he has no personal knowledge concerning any black nationalist or black nationalist activity.

[REDACTED] provided the following background information concerning himself:

Height
Weight
Birth Data

Parents

Education

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On 4/8/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 4/9/69

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LA 56-156

Marital Status

Selective Service
Status

Social Security No

ALL b7C
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LA 56-156

b7C

Information has previously been reported that [REDACTED] California, had made a statement that he had pledged money which was to be utilized for a "contract" to kill Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY in the event that KENNEDY was nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 10, 1968

1

ALL
b7C

[REDACTED] California, was shown a statement of his rights which he read but declined to sign. He then furnished the following information:

He recalled making a statement about six weeks ago to the effect he had pledged two thousand dollars towards a total of 500 to 750 thousand dollars which was to be utilized to pay off a "contract" to kill Senator ROBERT KENNEDY in the event it appeared he could receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States. He stated he had no factual basis for this statement or for saying that La Cosa Nostra was behind this "contract".

He added he was actually sorry he had uttered this. He described Senator KENNEDY as a brilliant young man, and added although he disagreed with Senator KENNEDY's policy in the Delano, California, area growers versus the Mexican farming laborers dispute and Senator KENNEDY's repeated endorsement of CESAR CHAVEZ, the head of the Mexican Farm Workers Association, he certainly had no desire to see Senator KENNEDY harmed.

[REDACTED] is described as follows:

Race
Sex
Date of birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes

[REDACTED]

-100-

On 6/7/68 at [REDACTED] California File # SC 62-76

by S. [REDACTED] Date dictated 6/10/68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/69

[redacted] advised he is [redacted] located at [redacted] in Oklahoma City.

b7C
b7D [redacted] stated prior to the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, some time last summer, he recalled an individual who came into the shop with another man believed to be a chauffeur, and indicated he had a violent dislike for Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, and would give a large sum of money to have KENNEDY killed.

[redacted] advised this man was driving a light green Lincoln Continental, which he parked in front of the barber shop, and made comments about his "Lincolns".

[redacted] stated the other barber had apparently cut this man's hair before, as after he had left, the barber identified him as [redacted] and stated he was reportedly a wealthy rancher from [redacted] Oklahoma, or vicinity, and owned most of the land where the [redacted] Mountains are located.

[redacted] described [redacted] as follows:

Race
Sex
Nationality
Age
Height
Build
Hair
Occupation

[redacted] stated he saw [redacted] one other time during the rioting in the summer of 1968, at which time [redacted] came into the shop and stated he was not afraid of rioters as he had several machine guns and carried one at all times in the back of his Lincoln.

[redacted] advised he does not recall if the other barber, [redacted] who owns the shop, was in the shop

-101-

On 1/13/69 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # Oklahoma City 89-64

b7C by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/14/69

OC 89-64

2

b7c
b7D
at the time [REDACTED] made the statement about Senator KENNEDY,
and he believes the individual who came in with [REDACTED] was
his chauffeur.

L He stated in discussing [REDACTED] with [REDACTED]
that [REDACTED] indicated [REDACTED] "sure did blow a lot", but
[REDACTED] did not interpret this statement to mean that [REDACTED]
had no dangerous propensities.

1
LA 56-156

ALL
b7C

The following information was received from the
Oklahoma City Office:

It has been determined that [REDACTED] is
identical to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his ranch, [REDACTED]
Oklahoma. [REDACTED] was given a copy of "Your Rights" form, as
well as a waiver of rights form and was explained certain
rights as outlined. When asked to waive his rights and
execute the form by affixing the signature thereto, he stated
he would not sign the form at this time, based upon the advice
of his attorney, but that he would answer any questions that
may be asked. [REDACTED] stated further he understood all his rights
as outlined on the form and had nothing to hide.

[REDACTED] was explained the basic organization and aims
of the Minutemen organization, how they obtain funds and
members and asked whether he had ever donated funds to an
organization by that name or whether he had ever been a member
of that organization. In answer to both questions [REDACTED]
stated emphatically he had never been approached by them
for any reason whatsoever and that he was not now or had he
ever been a member of the Minutemen organization. In
addition, [REDACTED] stated he knows he is considered a radical
in his community and in the business world, not only in his
politics but in the management of his business affairs, but
that the only radicalism that he knows is "being radical for
his country and for his farm". [REDACTED] stated further that
based on the original aims of the Minutemen organization,
that had they approached him during the early period of their
development, he may have furnished them some funds; however,
now, because of the stated aims of their leader, [REDACTED]
and other leaders, he would not give them a dime.

[REDACTED] was then made aware of the aims and objectives
as well as the people who are backing the "Patriotic Party".
[REDACTED] stated emphatically again that he had never been approached
and that he was not now or had ever been a member of this

political party and had never contributed any funds to them. [REDACTED] was appreciative of being made aware of the aims of this party and the names of some of the members backing this party and stated that since their aims were not the same as his, he would not in any way allow himself to become affiliated with them.

ALL
b7c
At this point, [REDACTED] was made aware of Federal statutes concerning the possession of illegal automatic weapons and other machine guns. [REDACTED] stated he had never purchased machine guns or other automatic weapons, but that he had many weapons in his possession. Most of these weapons were shotguns and .22s utilized by his grandson and him, as well as friends who visit the ranch.

At this point, [REDACTED] took the interviewing agents on a tour of the house, displaying his vast collection of shotguns and shotgun ammunition utilized by hunting parties on his ranch. When asked specifically if he owned any M16 automatic rifles, [REDACTED] stated he did not own any M16 rifles but that he did have some AR 15's and would be happy to display them to the interviewing agents. These AR 15 rifles were then produced from under the bed in his bedroom, two in number, and were examined by the interviewing agents and found not to be of the automatic type. The fire control levers on both weapons had positions for safe and fire, but no positions for automatic firing. Both weapons were checked to see if they had been internally tampered with so they could be fired automatically and they were both found to be set up as delivered from the factory. [REDACTED] stated he possesses these weapons for protection of his household only and that any stories that might have accrued about him were probably as a result of his boasting at various times that he had some automatic weapons and that he would shoot people who trespassed onto his property. He knew this to be a falsehood, but he stated, "My mouth has got me in trouble before."

³
LA 56-156
[REDACTED]

ALL
b7c
[REDACTED] was displayed Identification Orders 4176 on
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH and 4181 on WALTER PATRICK PEYSON..
[REDACTED] stated he had never met either of these individuals
and that under other assumed names or any other circumstances
he was sure he had not seen either of these men. [REDACTED]
stated further that he would notify the FBI immediately if
he should hear anything concerning either of these individuals.

b7D [On March 11, 1969, [REDACTED]
County, Ada, Oklahoma, who is personally acquainted with
[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] is generally
considered to be a big talker, is very boastful and [REDACTED] is
not taken seriously by those who know him. It should be
noted that when [REDACTED] was interviewed above, he admitted
having firearms at his home but none of these firearms are
considered illegal.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/25/69

[REDACTED] Oklahoma, was interviewed at his place of employment in the presence of Sheriff **[REDACTED]** and furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] advised that on either May 31 or June 1, 1968, he was traveling from St. Louis Missouri, to **[REDACTED]** Oklahoma, along with his wife, his daughter, cousin, and brother-in-law. He stated that his brother-in-law was driving a pickup pulling a trailer and he was following along behind. At about 1:00 or 1:30 p.m. near Rolla, Missouri, on U. S. Highway 66, he picked up a hitchhiker who was dressed in Army fatigues, a field jacket, and combat boots and carrying an Army duffel bag.

This individual told **[REDACTED]** that he was going to Los Angeles and that he had just come from Chicago. This individual also asked **[REDACTED]** the route to Kansas City and indicated that he had to go to Kansas City also.

This individual in talking to **[REDACTED]** stated that he had to be in Los Angeles on Monday night. It is noted **[REDACTED]** believes the day was a Saturday. The individual told **[REDACTED]** that he had to meet "a woman and two men" in Los Angeles on Monday night and if he did not get there in time, he would have to return to Kansas City.

[REDACTED] stated that he asked the individual if he had ever been in the Army in view of his clothing, but the individual said he had not and explained that he was an Arab or from another foreign country. **[REDACTED]** could not recall exactly what was said. **[REDACTED]** stated that he asked to see some identification and the individual produced a union card for some labor union on which was written the name SIMIAN B. SIMIAN. **[REDACTED]** stated this was handwritten but was very legible. **[REDACTED]** states he believes the local number of the union was 1714.

In conversation this individual seemed to dwell

.106-

On 3/24/69 at **[REDACTED]** Oklahoma File # Oklahoma City 39-64
Los Angeles 56-156

by b7c SA **[REDACTED]** Date dictated 3/24/69

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OC 89-64

b7c
b7D

a great deal on shooting and war and stated that it was too bad about President KENNEDY being shot but that he did not feel sorry for the man but he did feel sorry for the family. The individual also talked about MARTIN LUTHER KING being shot. [REDACTED] noted that he was during the conversation talking about "niggers" and that this seemed to anger the individual. [REDACTED] stated that the individual indicated that he had been in some type of military reserve unit but that he did not recall any of the details.

[REDACTED] stated that this individual's conversation dwelled on wars, shootings, and then he talked a great deal about history.

[REDACTED] stated that as he recalls, this individual's date of birth was February 6, 1944, and he noted that his daughter's birthday was the same day and he had commented concerning this. [REDACTED] stated that as he recalled, the individual stated that he had been in Chicago. The individual indicated that he had relatives in Chicago but that his father did not live in the country and lived in Egypt or in Arabia.

The individual further indicated to [REDACTED] that he had money enough to fly to California but that he wanted to save his money and buy a car when he got to California.

[REDACTED] stated that the individual never stated he had a gun but that several times he made motions as if shooting a pistol with his finger. [REDACTED] stated that he let this individual off on Riverside Drive in Tulsa, Oklahoma, at about 10:30 p.m. that night. [REDACTED] stated that he recognized the photograph on television and in newspapers of SITHAN B. SITHAN as the individual who he had picked up at Rolla, Missouri, and taken to Tulsa, Oklahoma. [REDACTED] noted that he and this individual were together approximately ten hours and that they did a great deal of talking. [REDACTED] stated the individual appeared to be very intelligent. [REDACTED] stated that he does not recall any threatening statements made by the individual nor anything concerning his background in Chicago. [REDACTED]

³
OC 89-64

again noted that this individual had several times made reference to the fact that he had to be in Los Angeles on Monday night to meet the woman and two men and if he did not do this, he would have to go back to Kansas City.

b7C
b7D [REDACTED] further noted that his seven-year-old niece who had been riding in the car with them had recognized the man's photograph on television and had mentioned this was the individual who they had picked up. [REDACTED] advised that this matter had been on his conscience for nine months and that he was furnishing this information for whatever value it may be.

1
LA 56-156

ALL
b7C

Information was received from the Oklahoma City Office that on April 4, 1969, [REDACTED] was re-interviewed at Bristow, Oklahoma:

b7D [REDACTED] stated that he was positive that he picked up the individual he believed to be SIRHAN SIRHAN at about 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, June 1, 1968. [REDACTED] was shown the chart setting forth the activities of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN which indicates that he was in Los Angeles, California, at 1:00 p.m. on June 1, 1968. [REDACTED] stated that he is positive of the date and noted that it would be impossible for the person to be both places. [REDACTED] commented at this point that he had never seen a photograph of SIRHAN SIRHAN.

[REDACTED] was re-interviewed on April 8, 1969, at which time he was shown a photograph of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN. [REDACTED] stated that while the photograph looked somewhat like the individual he picked up could not have been SIRHAN SIRHAN. [REDACTED] pointed out that the person he picked up was definitely over 5'6" in height, and noted that SIRHAN SIRHAN is only 5'3". [REDACTED] further noted that in view of the difference in height and the fact that SIRHAN was definitely placed in Los Angeles on the day he picked up the individual, he felt he must have been mistaken as to the identity of the hitchhiker.

On April 8, 1969, the photograph of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN was shown to [REDACTED] at which time she advised this individual looked somewhat like the person she and her husband had picked up but noted that she could not say whether or not they were identical. [REDACTED] noted that the person that they picked up definitely was taller than 5'6". [REDACTED] stated she feels that she and her husband were mistaken as to the identity of the individual that they picked up and noted they were both extremely shocked at the death of ROBERT KENNEDY and may have let their imaginations get the better of their ~~judgment~~ judgment.

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The office of Senator EDWARD KENNEDY turned over to the United States Secret Service two letters that were written in June of 1968 and had been received by Mrs. ETHEL KENNEDY.

b7C

One letter was signed [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Houston, Texas and a true copy of this letter is set forth below:

TRUE COPY

Mrs. Kennedy,

I am deeply sorry about your husbands death. I don't know if you will get this letter or not but if you do if I were you I would sleep on what I'm going to tell you. I have reasons to say that the death of your husband and our late President John F. Kennedy was very carefully planned by the same man which is right under your nose. It seems to me that the police aren't going into it as they should. Also the police don't realize that it could be someone that acted as your friend. If I were you I would have it locked into, not by the police but by someone unknown and wouldn't be noticed bying noy. This is all I can write for now if you would like more information please write me my address is:

b7C
[REDACTED]
Houston, Texas [REDACTED]

You may think that this is a crank but believe me it isn't a crank. This is no time for cranks. Maybe I'm wrong for telling you this information but I just can't keep it on my mind any longer. Please believe me for what I have told you in the name of god believe me!!

Yours truly,
[REDACTED]

/s/

TRUE COPY

LA 56-155

The other letter directed to Mrs. KENNEDY was signed by a [REDACTED] Street, Los Angeles indicated that she was ready to release the name and address of an individual who had spoken in a discouraging way against Senator KENNEDY.

b7c

The following information concerning [REDACTED] was developed by the Houston Office of the FBI:

ALL
b7C

[REDACTED] Houston, Texas
on January 28, 1969 advised a Special Agent of the FBI that
she is [REDACTED] age. She was born on [REDACTED]
at [REDACTED]

She stated that she does not know any member of
the family of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy or the
late President John F. Kennedy. She advised that she has
never even seen any member of the Kennedy family nor has she
ever had any communication or correspondence with them.

[REDACTED] said that she did not write or
type a letter to Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy in June, 1968 or
at any other time. She said that if such a letter were
written it was not by her and she suggested that perhaps
some school acquaintance may have written such a letter
using her name and address as a joke. She said that she was
very much embarrassed by such a thing and regretted the
necessity to look into the matter.

[REDACTED] said that she has a portable type-
writer which she has loaned out on numerous occasions. She
said that many people have had access to the typewriter
which may have been used to write a letter to Mrs. Kennedy.
She said that she has no idea who may have done such a thing
and that she considers it a "poor joke".

The following physical description of [REDACTED] was obtained through observation and interview:

Sex
Race
Date of birth

Age
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Build
Characteristics
Marital status
Residence

Employment

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED] Houston, Texas, advised on January 28, 1969 that she has a sixteen-year-old daughter, [REDACTED] who lives at that address. [REDACTED] said that she was certain that her daughter, [REDACTED] had never written a letter to the family of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and is presently a student at [REDACTED] Houston, Texas. She said that [REDACTED] owns a portable typewriter, brand unknown, which was purchased sometime ago from a Western Auto Store in Houston. The typewriter is kept at the residence of [REDACTED] Street, Apartment [REDACTED] Houston, Texas, who is the aunt of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] stays with her aunt a considerable amount of time since [REDACTED] is employed cleaning up new houses and is gone from home most of the time. [REDACTED] said she has several children and they all have had access to the typewriter. [REDACTED] has loaned the typewriter to numerous friends on several occasions. [REDACTED] said that she is certain that [REDACTED] does not have the imagination or drive to write a letter to the Kennedy family, none of whom she has ever seen.

[REDACTED] said she is not living with her present husband who has three children of his own. She suggested that possibly someone else wrote a letter to the Kennedy family and signed [REDACTED] name as a joke. She said that if she obtains any information concerning the letter she will make the information available.

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b7C

The following information was developed concerning [REDACTED] and the individual concerning whom she spoke in her letter:

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On January 13, 1969, [REDACTED] Street, Los Angeles, California, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with regard to the letter she wrote to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy on June 5, 1968, stating she possessed information concerning the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

[REDACTED] advised she wrote a letter to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy immediately after Senator Kennedy's death. [REDACTED] said she felt there might be more persons involved in the shooting of Senator Kennedy than just Sirhan B. Sirhan.

[REDACTED] advised that she was not making any accusations, but that there was a woman by the name of [REDACTED] residing on [REDACTED] Los Angeles, who worked for the Republican Party, who had said that Senator Kennedy would be shot before he could be elected President of the United States.

On January 13, 1969, [REDACTED] Apartment [REDACTED] Street, Los Angeles, California, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI.

[REDACTED] advised that she is the manager of the apartment house at [REDACTED] Street. She said that she is very active in the Republican Party. She advised she possessed no information concerning any plot to kill Senator Robert Kennedy. She advised that she might have mentioned something to the effect that, in view of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Senator Kennedy would be lucky to live long enough to take office as President in the event he were elected.

[REDACTED] said she was very much upset over the murder of Senator Robert Kennedy. She said she could furnish

no information concerning Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused slayer
of Senator Robert Kennedy.

LA 56-156

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

b7C 1
LA 56-156
[REDACTED]

Investigation developed information that ~~STUB~~
FRUSZYNSKI was present at the Ambassador Hotel, Los
Angeles when Senator KENNEDY was assassinated.

b7D [The [REDACTED] informed that
FRUSZYNSKI was interviewed on February 4, 1969 at Montreal,
Quebec, Canada and at that time advised that he was a
reporter assigned to the Senator KENNEDY campaign by Harper
and Row, LTD., Publishers, London, W.C.I. He was only a
short distance from KENNEDY at the time of the assault but
pointed out, however, that he did not witness the assault.

He made a tape recording of the commotion and
reaction of the crowd immediately subsequent to the assault
which he made available.

A copy of the tape recording was forwarded to the
FBI Laboratory for examination.

LA 56-156

RESULTS OF FBI
LABORATORY EXAMINATION

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Los Angeles

Date: June 30, 1969

Re: KENSALT
[REDACTED]

FBI File No. 62-587

Lab. No. E-767-KB

Specimens received 6/3/69

Qc36 Copy of tape recording made by Stus Pruszyński 6/5/68.

Results of Examination:

Qc36 was found to have been recorded at a non-standard speed on $\frac{1}{2}$ -track recorder and contained an interfering hum. A copy of Qc36 was made by playing back Qc36 on a variable speed recorder adjusting the speed for a natural sound and equalizing the frequency response to enhance intelligibility.

The submitted Qc36 and two copies made as described above are being sent to Los Angeles under separate cover via registered mail.

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